





# JORDAN TIMES

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## Where the gun rules

THERE ARE two maxims about revolutions which seem to apply in the case of Iran: one is that a revolution is not a garden party; the other, that there are no police in a revolution.

One can always draw parallels between today's revolutionary movements and what has occurred in past history: the American, French, Russian and Chinese revolutions often provide useful models. But what has happened, and is happening, in Iran, does appear unique. Given the volatility of the Iranian political atmosphere—and such cultural factors as the apparent Iranian obsession with death, mourning and martyrdom—no one ever contended that these revolutionary changes could be achieved completely peacefully. But what should worry the Iranians now, as the Ayatollah's government battles for control, is the wholesale distribution of arms to the population, particularly in Tehran, and the apparent delight with which armed gangs have set about using them.

The weapons first appeared in the streets a week ago, when government armouries were broken into: this pattern continued throughout the weekend "battle of Tehran." The result is the chaotic picture painted by a Reuters correspondent in Tehran:

"Cars were crammed with beaming men in makeshift military uniform and motorcycle helmets waving anything from a hand grenade, a pistol or a Molotov cocktail to a lance, a butcher's knife or a baseball bat. The vast majority of them had learnt how to use their weapons in five-minute courses behind barricades of sandbags where even old women helped make bombs... The new authorities had to broadcast appeals to civilians to stop cowboy-style target practice at birds and animals."

Some revolutionary groups argue that weapons must not be surrendered until the situation has stabilised and the risk of an "imperialist" counter-coup is eliminated. But surely, it is in precisely the anarchic conditions now obtaining in Iran that any counter-revolutionary opportunities might arise. It is conceivable, if things continue as they have in the past two days, that the revolution itself could be threatened: that those who have lost power could stealthily get it back, or that outside powers seeking to manipulate the course of events could interfere, all in the guise of one or more of the many rival armed groups who now battle for control of the streets and cities. Another, equally unhappy, eventuality could be a protracted civil war on the Lebanese pattern.

However, latest reports from Tehran indicate that the Ayatollah's calls for peace and order are now being heeded. We hope that the Iranian people's historic movement will emerge unscathed from the dangers that menace it.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Under the heading "Who cheats Whom?" AL RA'I says Thursday that in his latest statements on the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan revealed the bottom ground on which Israel had built its aggressive and racist strategy in the heart of the Arab World.

The newspaper says that Dayan has admitted the existence of "something" called the PLO, after Golda Meir had denied there was such a people. But, Al Ra'i adds that such a recognition "collides on the wall of the Zionist strategy based on discarding the real facts and trying to fabricate new facts that tally with this fanatic, locked-in strategy."

Under the heading "The First Test for Bazargan Government" AL DUSTOUR says the incident involving the U.S. embassy in Tehran on Wednesday was a seasonable test for the new Islamic government of Iran which was able to treat it in a responsible and wise manner, and to pass the difficult test it faced only two days after it took over.

The Bazargan government behaved in a way that underscored its respect for the responsibility of the state for the safety of people living within its territory irrespective of their affiliation and ideology, not to mention the respect for their diplomatic immunity and international convention, the newspaper continues.

The enlightened behaviour of the Iranian government had its positive echo in international quarters, contrary to the misgivings spread by enemies of the new Islamic regime in Iran which they described as a "relapse into the dark mediaeval ages as Menachem Begin has said in his calumnious and slanderous utterances against Islam."

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Photo Documentary Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre has a documentary exhibition on display about Georges Sand. Open during regular hours.

### Photo Exhibit

The Soviet Cultural Centre presents a photo display commemorating the sixty-first anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet armed forces.

### Russian Film

The Soviet Cultural Centre presents part II of a four-part film entitled "The Siege." The film starts at 4:00 p.m.

### French Film

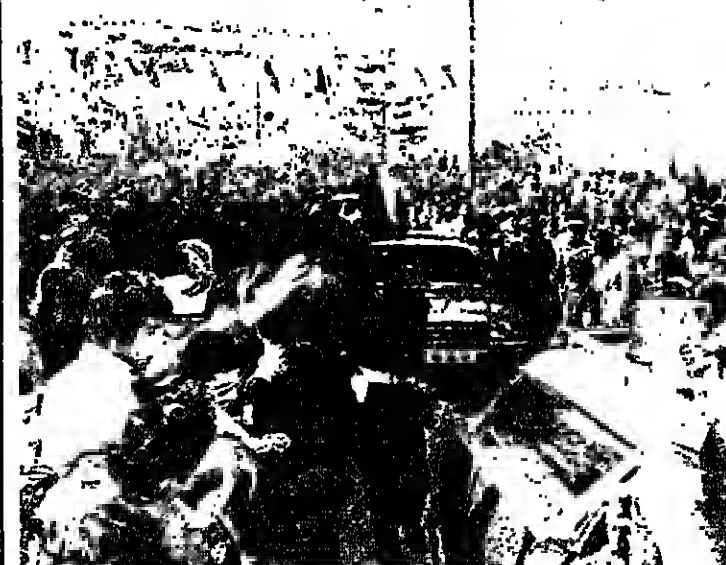
The French Cultural Centre presents a film by Yannik Bellon entitled "La femme de Jean" at 7:30 p.m. French version with Arabic subtitles.

## King Hussein opens new mosque in Salt



SALT, Feb. 15 (JNA)—His Majesty King Hussein paid a visit here today and opened the new grand mosque of the city. The King, accompanied by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, President of the National Consultative Council Ahmad Al Lawzi, the Chief of the Royal

Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, the Court Minister Amer Khamash and several Cabinet members and senior officials, also attended prayers at the mosque. They later visited the teachers training institute where they met with teachers and students to discuss the institute's various needs.



## PLO to raise level of representation in Jordan

By a Jordan Times staff reporter

AMMAN, Feb. 15—Talks today between a senior Palestine Liberation Organisation aide and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim are expected to lead to the upgrading of PLO representation here.

Deputy head of the PLO's Political Department Abdel Razzak Yahya is in Amman on a two-day visit to pave the way for him to assume responsibilities as chief of the PLO office here, informed sources told the Jordan Times.

Brig. Yahya, former commander of the Palestine Liberation Army, met for an hour today with Mr. Ibrahim. Although officials did not disclose the subject of discussions between them, sources have said that Brig. Yahya was named last December by the PLO Executive Committee to head the organisation's office in Amman.

The visit is also seen as another effort to re-establish friendly ties

between the PLO and Jordan. On his arrival yesterday, Brig. Yahya told reporters he was here to prepare for a visit by a PLO delegation to Jordan for talks on rapprochement.

The delegation, to arrive in a few days at the invitation of Mr. Ibrahim, will be led by the head of the PLO's Political Department, Mr. Farouk Al Kaddoumi, who is now in Europe. Brig. Yahya said, and will include Mahmoud Abbas, a member of the Central Committee of Fateh, the biggest organisation within the PLO.

Brig. Yahya leaves tomorrow for Damascus where he will join the delegation coming to Amman. On his return, he is expected to remain in Amman as head of the PLO office here.

The appointment of a senior PLO official with the rank of Mr. Yahya to head the Jordan office is seen by observers here as a boost to the level of PLO representation and as an indication that the ongoing dialogue between Jordan and the PLO has produced positive results.

## Save Jerusalem Committee congratulates Khomeini

AMMAN, Feb. 15 (J.T.)—The "Save Jerusalem Committee" in Jordan has cabled Ayatollah Khomeini thanking him for his "reassuring statements" on Jerusalem and the Palestine problem.

The committee, a private organisation grouping prominent Jordanian and Palestinian figures, handed a copy of the cable to the Iranian ambassador in Amman when he received committee members on Wednesday. The committee congratulated Imam Khomeini on the success of his revolution and thanked him for his reassuring statements on the Palestine problem and the Jerusalem issue in particular.

"The Save Jerusalem Com-

mittee attaches great hopes to your strong and faithful support for the Palestinian cause and for the safety of Jerusalem and the Aqsa Mosque," the cable told the Ayatollah.

The committee is headed by Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Sayeh, a former minister of Awqaf exiled from the West Bank, and includes the exiled mayor of Arab Jerusalem Rouhi Al Khatib; Mr. Mohammad Abdul Rabman Khalifeh; Sulaiman Al Hadidi and Ismail Al Mahadin.

In Beirut, a senior PLO aide said yesterday that followers of Khomeini had declared the Israeli embassy in Tehran to be Palestinian property.

## Arab Wings to fly body of journalist out of Iran

AMMAN, Feb. 15—An executive jet of Arab Wings today operated the first commercial flight in several days into Tehran airport. The plane was on a mercy mission to evacuate the body of Los Angeles Times Correspondent Joe Alex Morris Jr. who was killed in the Iranian capital on Saturday.

"Special clearance for the flight was obtained with the assistance of Sadek Kuroh Zada, head of the Iranian National Radio and TV network, and spokesman for the new administration," Arab Wings Chairman and President Ali

Ghandour noted today.

Washington Post Correspondent Jonathan Randall, a personal friend of Mr. Morris, flew aboard the Arab Wings Learjet from Amman to Tehran on Thursday morning and will accompany the body to Athens.

"Throughout the Iranian crisis Arab Wings has flown almost daily in and out of Tehran," Mr. Ghandour said.

The Amman-based executive jet charter firm has been ferrying journalists and news film in and out of Iran.

## National News Roundup...

### Jordan and France sign aviation agreement

AMMAN, Feb. 15 (JNA)—Jordan and France signed here today an amendment to a bilateral air transport agreement of 1966. The amendment for increasing flights by national airlines between the two countries and for holding further meetings between officials to discuss more cooperation was concluded as a result of talks held here over the past few days between civil aviation teams from Jordan and France. It was signed for Jordan by the Director General of Civil Aviation Sharif Ghazi Rakan and for France by the director of air transport who led the French team to the talks.

### Trade minister meets Council of Economic Unity official

AMMAN, Feb. 15 (JNA)—Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr. Nijmeddin Dajani met here today with the Secretary General of the Council of Arab Economic Unity Dr. Fakhri Qaddoura and discussed with him ways of strengthening and developing economic relations among Arab states. Dr. Qaddoura arrived here on Tuesday on a four-day visit to Jordan.

### Tourism director meets with Belgian delegation

AMMAN, Feb. 15 (JNA)—Director General of Tourism Michael Hamameh met here today with a visiting Belgian group of journalists and briefed them on plans by the Ministry of Tourism for attracting tourists to Jordan. The group arrived here yesterday for a three-day visit and a tour of Jordan's archaeological and touristic sites.

### Jordanian official meets World Food Programme representative

AMMAN, Feb. 15 (JNA)—Director General of the Jordan Cooperative Organisation Hassan Nabulsi met here today with the director of the World Food Programme office in Amman. Discussions during the meeting dealt with launching cooperation between the organisation and the World Food Programme in granting aid to agricultural cooperative societies.

### Jordanian-Dutch joint committee meeting proposed

AMMAN, Feb. 15 (JNA)—The Dutch government has proposed the convening of the Jordanian-Dutch joint committee for land transport some time next month to discuss an amendment to the existing bilateral agreement signed in 1975. The amendment will provide for Dutch lorries to pay transit duties when passing through Jordanian territory to help carry out maintenance on roads, Director of Transport at the Ministry of Transport Ya'qoub Haddad said. The proposal, contained in a memo sent to the ministry, suggested Amman as venue for the meeting, Mr. Haddad added.

### Alia representatives to attend meeting in Cairo

AMMAN, Feb. 15 (JNA)—Officials of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, will attend a meeting of representatives of airline companies, land and sea communication corporations and tourist bureaus in Islamic countries to be held in Cairo next month. Participants at the meeting will be discussing a reduction of travel rates in a drive to encourage Muslim youth to visit countries celebrating the advent of the 15th Muslim century, an Alia spokesman said.

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# Jordan Weekly Calendar

(Week of Feb. 16 - 22)

## EXHIBITIONS

CONTINUING: The Soviet Cultural Centre has an exhibition of photos on display to commemorate the sixty-first anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet armed forces. This display coincides with other activities taking place at the centre for the occasion.

\* The French Cultural Centre is displaying a photo-documentary exhibition about the famous author, Georges Sand. This exhibition continues till the end of the month.

TUESDAY, February 20: The British Council presents an exhibition entitled "Portraits from the Jordanian Environment" by Sabahat Orac Rashdan. The exhibition includes paintings and sculptures, with particular emphasis on portraiture. Open during regular hours, ending Feb. 24.

## FILMS

FRIDAY, February 16: The French Cultural Centre presents Yannik Bellon's "La femme de Jean" (1971) starring France Lambert and Claude Rich. The film is in colour, French version with Arabic subtitles. It will be repeated on Saturday and Sunday, all days starting at 7:30 p.m.

\* The Soviet Cultural Centre presents part II of a four-part film entitled "The Siege" at 4:00 p.m. Part III will be shown on Thursday, Feb. 22 at 6:00 p.m.

TUESDAY, February 20: The Goethe Institute presents a film, based on a novel by Siegfried Lenz of the same title, entitled "Deutschstunde" (1971) directed by Peter Beauvais and starring Wolfgang Buttner, Arno Assmann and Edda Seippel. The film will be shown in two parts, part I Tuesday at 8:00 p.m. and part II will be shown on Wednesday, Feb. 21 at the same time.

THURSDAY, February 22: The series of children's films continues at the Goethe Institute, this week showing "Robinson soll nicht Sterben" by Josef Von Baky, starring Erich Fount, Romy Schneider and Horst Buchholz. This film is suitable for children eight years old or more, and is in German. Starting time 4:30 p.m.

## FRIENDS OF ARCHAEOLOGY

SUNDAY, February 18: The Friends of Archaeology are going on an excursion to Pella in the northern part of the Jordan Valley. The caravan meets in front of the Department of Antiquities at 9:00 a.m., and will be guided on the site by a member of the Australian archaeology team working there. Bring a picnic and drinking water.

## ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

TUESDAY, February 20: The Soviet Cultural Centre celebrates its celebration of the sixty-first anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet armed forces with a talk on "The Soviet Army and Navy" given by the military attaché of the Soviet embassy in Amman. This will be followed by documentary films about the Soviet army. The lecture begins at 6:00 p.m. at the centre.

## Salt beats Sweileh in handball



The captain of the Salt Welfare Society's handball team (Sweileh branch) Thursday receives the winners cup from Mr. Mustafa Sido Al Kurdi, member of the administrative board of the Bank of Jordan, on behalf of his team after a 16-13 victory over the Sweileh Secondary School. The match was organised by the Council of Islamic Societies and Organisations on the anniversary of the birth of the Prophet Mohammad. The cup was put up by the Bank of Jordan.

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# Pottery in Jordan hasn't changed much through the ages



Now aged 36, this Egyptian potter employed at the Al Khalili pottery, has practised his craft for 29 years. He learned it from his father who learned it from his father "and farther back," he said. He responded with an emphatic "no" when asked if he wanted his sons to follow him. Here he begins work on a plant pot, the best-selling product in winter. He operates the wheel with his foot.

Aside from the wheel, the only tool used in pottery making is a metal scraper. Within five minutes a pot can be formed on the wheel, but preparing the clay for the wheel is a laborious procedure and firing it afterwards takes considerable skill. The potter is paid by the piece. He earns about 10 piastres for a small item and 30 for a large one. The finger-moulded edge was popular also in Byzantine and Islamic pottery styles and similar finishing touches have been found in pottery from Telilat Ghassul, dating back to about 4,000 B.C.

The two potters employed at the Al Khalili works may each turn out as many as 200 pieces in a day. A work day of hard physical labour may last 10 or 14 hours. The other workmen keep their supply with prepared clay (on left) and remove their work for storage. After it has dried, it will be fired.

Text and photos  
Marianne Pearson  
for the Jordan Times

study of ancient pottery, naturally takes the long view in considering pottery production today.

Traditional potters are faced with a challenge from new materials—glass, aluminum, plas-

tics," he said. "Whether they do carry on beyond this generation is questionable. In very few places do you find sons wanting to follow their fathers, or their fathers encouraging them to. This is a post-pottery age in that new materials have taken over 70 or 80 per cent of the function pottery used to have.

"I suspect that the tradition of the pottery being made in Jordan today doesn't go back more than a hundred years. The potters themselves probably don't know—one man told me the tradition in his family went back to Adam.



Dr. James Sauer, commenting on the Al Khalili pottery works, located between Marka and Ruseifa, one of about five such potteries in Jordan, said that its tradition goes from here to Hebron and Ramallah on the West Bank. It is traceable for "only about a hundred years," a blink in the eye of an archaeologist. Dr. Sauer, director of the American Centre of Oriental Research in Amman, is a specialist in ancient pottery, using it to date archaeological sites in Jordan.

## The style of decoration goes back to Neolithic times

"Almost all of it goes back to two centres on the West Bank, Hebron and Ramallah, in its type and inspiration, the shapes and the way they do it. 'Khalili' means 'from Hebron'. They have a tradition of white pottery."

Gazi has a tradition of black pottery, which goes back at least a thousand years. Another type, even older, is that made by the village women of Jordan—in the Jordan Valley and around Irbid.

"An American museum once sent me a photograph of one of these and asked what it was," he said. "At the time I didn't know. I made two predictions. I said either it's an extremely rare early Neolithic piece or it's relatively modern and a survival of that tradition. Later I was able to write and say I knew what it is because I've seen them and they're modern.

"Village women don't make them for sale, but for their own use, to replace a broken one. They collect pot shards, grind them up, and mix them with water and clay. They make them entirely by hand using coils. These pots are very primitive. They're fired in an open-pit fire in the ground filled with dung, sawdust, and shrubs. They put the pot down inside it and cover it with brush and timber and keep a constant fire on top of it for a few hours until it's fired enough for use. There's one of these pots in front of somebody's shop in Deraa on the road to Syria, looking very Neolithic."

He continued: "In Jerusalem there is a tradition of glazed pot-

tery made mainly for tourists today. It comes from Turkey or Armenia. It probably is a hundred years old in Jerusalem, but has no roots there. Before they started mass producing them, they had quite a bit of originality and were more aesthetically pleasing. Collectors want the old pieces: the 50 or 60 year-old pieces are very fine.

"In a strange way in the United States and in England, particularly, there is a revival of inter-

est in crafts, particularly pottery. Adult education courses and high schools frequently carry pottery-making courses. I know of a number of people who have taken up pottery making as a hobby, and also as a way to earn extra income. They produce, usually, glazed ware, vases and plates.

People in the States are going back to appreciating hand-made material and are rejecting machine-made stuff."



Children of the pottery's owner perch on one of his three kilns. Anything that burns is used as fuel: behind them are car battery cases; on the ground and out of view are heaps of trash that include tires, shoes, and plastic bags. Potters buy from service stations barrels of used motor oil in which they soak wood chips acquired from hov factories. By law kilns must face the desert, but the neighbours are unfortunate when the wind is from the East. Operating the kilns takes considerable know-how: An even temperature, about three times that of an ordinary oven must be maintained. One of the boys said: "Being a potter is hard work. I want to study and be a teacher."

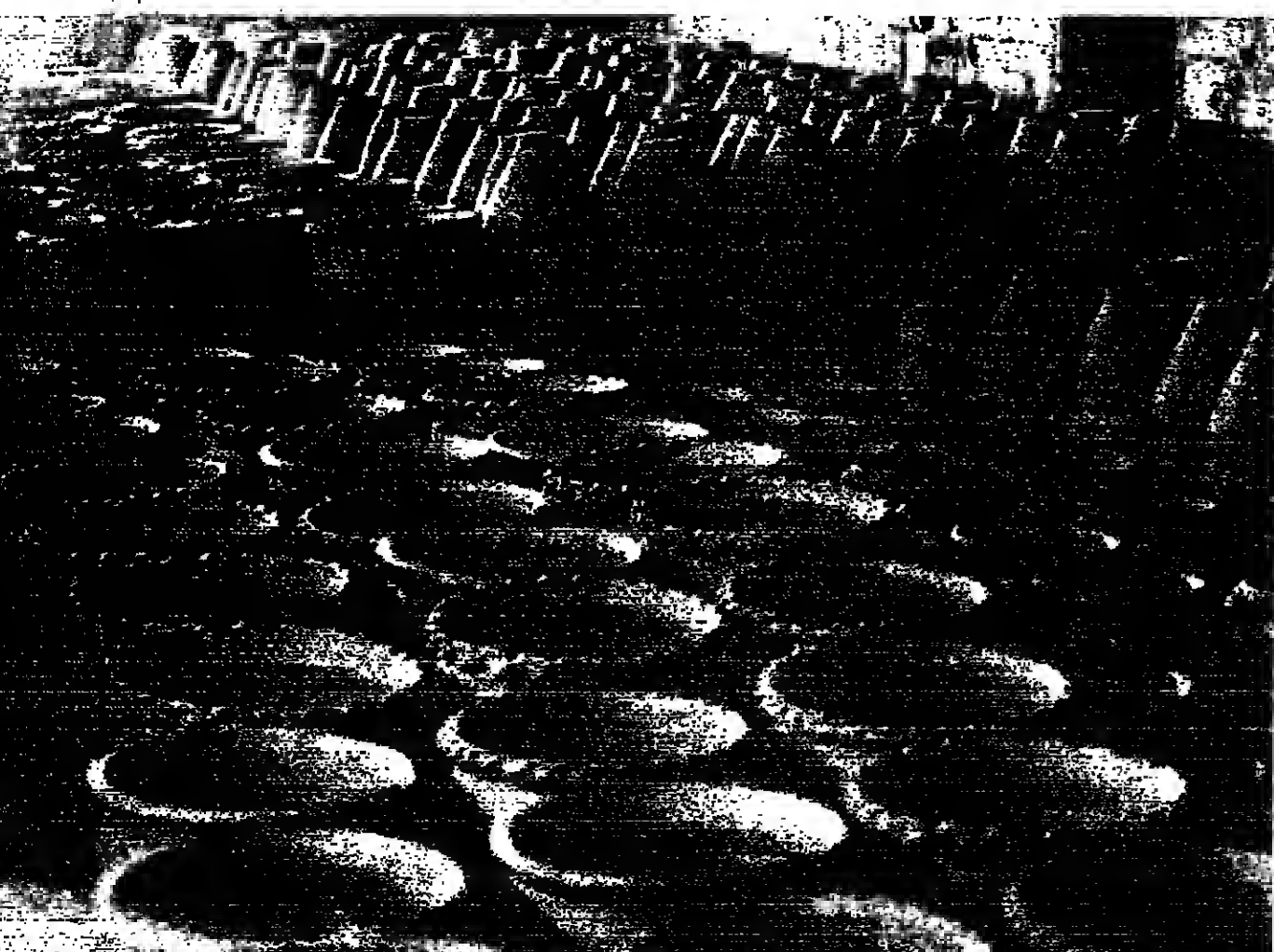
Glazing is never used at the traditional potteries. Decoration, when used at all, is simple. These jugs are incised by a rouletting wheel, similar to a pizza cutter, a style of decoration that goes back to Neolithic times (6,000 B.C.) and has been used at various times afterwards. It was particularly popular, only yesterday, with the Romans, about 200 A.D.



Abdul Fattah runs one of the retail outlets for Al Khalili pottery. He is selling a vase for 25 piastres and a saucer for 10. He is in a small hut expanding mosque near Marka Camp which uses profits from the sale of the pottery to support itself. He feels that although glass and plastic are also useful, the properties of pottery are superior for some things—for storing drinking water, for preparing knives, as plant containers. Pottery from the Al Khalili works is also exported to Iraq and Saudi Arabia.



years ago the Al Khalili works acquired this machine for wedging the clay to remove air bubbles, and in shape it potter's wheel. The lengthy preliminary process of preparing the clay remains unmechanised.



Large store rooms at the Al Khalili works are filled with pots. The pottery is cured for the kilns by drying slowly, ordinarily done twice a week: it takes one day, and after the

fire is extinguished it takes several more days to cool enough for the pottery. Kilns have a capacity for about 500 pots of various sizes. During the rainy winter months the kilns are not operated.

## LOCAL

## EXCHANGE

## RATES

U.S. dollar	297.10/299.01
U.K. sterling	596.00/600.00
West German mark	160.00/161.00
Swiss franc	177.30/178.40
French franc	69.60/70.00
Italian lire	35.30/35.50
for every 100	
Japanese yen	148.40/149.30
(for every 100)	
Dutch guilder	147.90/148.80
Belgian franc	101.50/102.10
(for every ten)	
Swedish crown	68.10/68.50

## Amman Stock Exchange Report

NAME OF COMPANY	Par value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Closing Price
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	702	6,560	6,570	6,570
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	1,972	—	14,450	14,400
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	2,320	1,150	1,180	1,160
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	1,754	—	1,050	1,030
Dar Aldawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	2,132	2,000	2,030	2,000
Arab Aluminium Co.	JD 1,000	1,067	0,950	0,970	0,970
Bank of Jordan	JD 5,000	740	7,300	7,450	7,400
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	107	1,070	—	1,070
Jordan National Bank	JD 5,000	1,241	7,300	7,450	7,300
Arab Bank	JD 10,000	14,030	70,150	72,000	70,150
Cairo-Amman Bank	JD 5,000	8,642	—	—	6,550
Jordan Brewery Co.	JD 1,000	1,147	—	—	1,600
Confectionary and Chocolate Co.	JD 1,000	216	—	—	1,000
Garage Owners Federation Office Co.	JD 1,000	667	4,450	—	4,450
Total volume traded, Thursday, Feb. 15: JD 36,737					
Total number of shares traded: 9,123					
Government Development Bonds					
	Par value	Number traded	Year of maturity	Selling price	
	JD 5,000	115	1979	5.025	
	JD 5,000	20	1980	5.160	
	JD 5,000	67	1982	5.080	
	JD 5,000	80	1985	5.080	
	JD 10,000	120	1988	10.200	
Total volume traded: JD 2,656					



# The faces of Australian arts



Australian Aboriginal actor David Gulpilil, left, with American actor Richard Chamberlain in the Australian film 'The Last Wave'.

The 1970s must be rated as Australia's most vigorous decade in the arts, and Australians in the arts overseas have achieved widespread recognition as well as commercial success. Australian films have an international market. Australian musicians and music groups are part of the world music scene—as are Australian artists and performers in many fields. The Australian Ballet has a high international reputation. Australian craftsmen are represented in prestigious exhibitions. Australian plays are reaching international audiences. Australian literature is studied around the world, and several contemporary Australian writers have international reputations. The Australian author Patrick White received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1973, and in 1978 Colleen McCullough's novel 'The Thorn Birds' established a world record price for paperback rights. (Australian information service)

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Australian artist Sidney Nolan with one of the paintings from his series on the Australian explorer Burke and Wills.



Leading Australian jewellery designers Darani Lewers, left, and her husband Helge Larson have exhibited in many international exhibitions. Darani Lewers conducted a workshop at the World Crafts Council Workshop in Kyoto, Japan, in September 1978.



The Australian Ballet in a performance of Swan Lake.



Australian actors, from left, Ray Barrett, Graeme Blundell and Jeanni Drynan in the film version of the successful Australian play 'Don's Party'.



Principal artists of the Australian Ballet, Kelvin Gooyee and Ma Rowe, rehearse in Melbourne.



Australian opera singer Joan Sutherland, in a scene from 'The Tales of Hoffmann' at the Sydney Opera House, has a high international reputation.

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مكتبة الامم







Including Libya and 3 'frontline' states

# E. German leader begins 4-nation tour of Africa

EAST BERLIN, Feb. 15 (R) -- East German leader Erich Honecker left today on a four-nation tour of Africa which will take him to the Libyan Jamahiriyah and three of the "frontline" states bordering white-ruled southern Africa. The official ADN News Agency said the Communist Party chief's trip, expected to last about ten days, would start in Tripoli and include Angola, Zambia and Mozambique. He will have talks with national leaders in all four countries.

The tour will help cement East Berlin's ties with some of its closest political and economic partners in Africa and give Mr. Honecker a platform to voice his support for black nationalist movements fighting governments in Rhodesia, Namibia (South West Africa) and South Africa.

East Germany has given considerable economic aid to Angola and Mozambique, where left-wing governments took over after the Portuguese pulled out in 1975, and has nurtured close links with the oil-rich Libyan Jamahiriyah.

It will be the first visit by an East German leader to Africa and follows one month after Mr. Honecker went to India for talks on developing trade links.

Western diplomats estimate that East Germany has some 1,500 advisers in Africa, more than half of them in Angola and Mozambique.

Western newspapers have claimed that East German officers are helping train guerrilla armies there for action against the white-ruled southern states.

But East Berlin has denied military involvement and flatly rejected South African claims that hundreds of East German troops are stationed in Angola near the Namibian border.

East Germany says it has sent only medical, educational and economic experts to help develop the former colonies and aid guerrilla groups and refugees. It maintains that material aid has been

limited to farm machinery, medicines and blankets.

Scores of Namibian refugees and guerrillas wounded in South African raids on their camps in Angola have also been flown to East German hospitals for treatment.

In East Berlin a spokesman for the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) guerrilla movement fighting for control in Namibia said he had not been informed whether Mr. Honecker would have talks with SWAPO leaders while in Luanda.

SWAPO, the Rhodesian Patriotic Front guerrilla forces of Joshua Nkomo and the African National Congress fighting white rule in South Africa all have offices in East Berlin financed by the country's aid-giving solidarity committee.

Apart from supporting Mr. Nkomo's Zambian-based guerrillas, East Germany's links with Lusaka have so far been slight. In Mozambique, however, its influence rates alongside that of the Soviet Union and Cuba, and East Germany maintains the biggest embassy in Maputo.

In all three Black African states Mr. Honecker is expected to try to boost trade links. East Germany wants wider markets for its industrial and farm machinery and needs secure supplies of raw materials in return.

Mr. Honecker's trip to the Libyan Jamahiriyah returns a visit to East Berlin by Colonel Muam-

mar Qadhafi last June. The two states have developed close political links in the past few years and since 1974 their trade has more than quadrupled.

The powerful ties between Tripoli and East Berlin were forged by politburo member Werner Lamberz, a rising star regarded as a future East German leader until he was killed in a helicopter crash in Libya last March.

Mr. Honecker may also discuss oil supplies with Libya. Because the Soviet Union is unlikely to satisfy all its future needs, East Germany last year began wooing Iran, and the Shah was due to make a state visit to East Berlin last autumn. The trip was postponed because of growing unrest in Iran, and following the Shah's overthrow East Berlin has had to look around for new possibilities to satisfy its energy needs.

## In plot implicating Chile's secret service U.S. convicts 2 Cubans for murder of Chilean official

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (R) -- Two Cuban right-wing militants have been convicted of murdering former Chilean foreign minister Orlando Letelier in a plot alleged to have been masterminded by the Chilean secret service.

A jury returned guilty verdicts yesterday on a total of ten murder counts against Cuban exiles Guil-

## Emergency situation grips Lisbon amid severe flooding in Portugal

LISBON, Feb. 15 (R) -- Thousands of Portuguese thronged the streets today in search of water as the capital's drinking supplies failed amid the country's worst floods for a century.

About 70 tankers supplied by the army, the forestry commission and the fire service brought in emergency supplies. Some people drew water from ornamental ponds, the occasional functioning street pipe or the sea.

The water board reduced supplies to ten per cent. It was not known how long it would take to repair water pumps still submerged by the floods. Over 10,000 people have been made homeless by the floods. Many river boats have been turned into makeshift homes for those unable to find accommodation on dry land.

Eight metre waves and winds over 170 kilometres an hour lashed Portugal's west coast, wreaking havoc. The port at the multi-million dollar Sines petrochemical complex just south of Lis-

bon was severely damaged, holiday beach houses were swept away, the northern oil terminal of Leixoes was partially wrecked and part of a hotel at Ericeira 50 kilometres north of Lisbon crumbled into the sea.

Hundreds of inland fishermen and soldiers rescued livestock marooned on tiny islands amid the swirling floodwaters. Major roads were reported impassable in 50 areas due to washed-out bridges, fallen trees and hail and snow on higher ground.

Telephone workers in the capital and the northern city of Oporto continued their strike for the ninth day and chemists complained they had exhausted essential medical supplies because they could not place new orders.

The government has set up an emergency committee to ensure telephone communications to essential public services such as hospitals are maintained.

## UAE, Qatar raise oil prices

BAHRAIN, Feb. 15 (R) -- Abu Dhabi and Qatar today announced they had raised the differential premium they charge for quality oil. Saudi Arabia also had either increased or was about to increase its light crude premium, oil industry sources told Reuters.

The United Arab Emirates' Petroleum Ministry spokesman said the premium on oil from Murban and Zakum fields had been raised by \$1.10 a barrel and of Umm Shaif field by \$0.90. "The increases, effective today, are not on the OPEC prices but on the premiums we charge for the quality of our oil," the spokesman said.

In Doha, a government official said the premium on oil from Dokhan field had gone up by

\$1.10 a barrel and from offshore Belut field by \$0.93.

The premiums on oil from Abu Dhabi's three oilfields rose by 76, 68 and 44 cents a barrel, respectively, on Jan. 1. When OPEC's official prices were increased by five per cent for the first quarter of 1979, the official OPEC prices

are to be raised again quarterly this year, giving a total 14.5 per cent increase in 1979.

Light crude which is sulphur free, normally brings a higher price, and the loss of Iranian crude, which also included the lighter variety, has increased demand in the West.

## Vietnam accuses China of preparing for war

HONG KONG, Feb. 15 (R) -- Hanoi today accused Peking of feverishly preparing for war against Vietnam and called for the immediate withdrawal of a Chinese battalion from Vietnamese territory.

A Vietnamese Foreign Ministry

spokesman, quoted by the Vietnam News Agency, said the Chinese leadership was systematically implementing an organised and pre-meditated adventure against Vietnam, seriously threatening peace and stability in Asia.

Yesterday Vietnam said a battalion of Chinese troops had crossed their troubled border, taken up position on a hill and was firing at surrounding villages.

The propaganda battle between the Asian communist neighbours, first started after the mass exodus of ethnic Chinese from Vietnam last year, has escalated since Phnom Penh was seized by Hanoi-backed insurgents last month.

## Negotiations to stabilise world wheat supply end in deadlock

GENEVA, Feb. 15 (R) -- Negotiations to regulate world wheat trade ended in deadlock over prices and the food needs of developing nations.

A 70-nation conference last night broke off its third attempt in a year to draft a pact ensuring stable supplies within an agreed price range through a system of reserve stocks built up when the price decline and reduced when it rose.

Delegates set no date for new session, but agreed to try again when "the necessary conditions exist for a resumption of the negotiations."

A major reason for the breakdown was that Third World importing countries considered "trigger" prices for buying and selling reserve stocks were too high.

The six major wheat-trading countries--exporters Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States and importers Japan and the European Economic Community (EEC)--wanted stockpiling to start at \$140 a tonne, and to release the stocks when the price rose to \$200 a tonne.

Other unresolved issues were the size of reserves and special measures to help developing nations buy and store stocks.

Third World importers wanted the "trigger" prices set as low as possible around today's market levels, but sought large reserve stocks to give them food security.

But U.S. Assistant Agriculture Secretary Dale Hathaway told reporters that while large stocks were needed to make an effective impact on the market, prices would have to be higher if stocks were to be a stabilising factor.

The conference decided to ask the London-based International Wheat Council to extend an existing 1971 consultative agreement on wheat, which has no provisions regulating prices, beyond its June

## World News Briefs

**Chad president quits, seeks French protection**  
PARIS, Feb. 15 (R) -- Chad President Felix Malloum has apparently abandoned power after seeking refuge under French army protection at N'djamena airport, well-informed sources said here today. Mr. Malloum appears to have been replaced by General Hissene Habre, a former foreign minister who is leading loyalist troops fighting against rebel Prime Minister Hissene Habre, the sources said. Earlier today the Sudanese National Agency reported that troops backing Mr. Habre were advancing on all fronts in the battle for control of N'djamena, capital city of the former French colony in West-central Africa. Paris sources said fighting flared again after a ceasefire negotiated by the commander of French forces based in Chad lasted only a few hours. Fighting erupted on Monday when supporters of Mr. Habre, a former militia leader, attacked the presidential palace and airport. During the short ceasefire French troops were able to escort about 1,000 nationals living in N'djamena to the airport, where they were housed in barracks awaiting repatriation, the sources said. Mr. Habre's forces appeared to control much of the capital, but few details were available because direct communications with Chad have been cut since Monday. French troops were called into Chad, last year, to repel attacks by the Libyan-backed National Liberation Front (Frolina) in the north of the country. Mr. Habre was a French leader. He left the movement to join the government and was appointed prime minister last August, but his relations with President Malloum soon soured.

**Many Zairean refugees reported home again**  
BRUSSELS, Feb. 15 (R) -- About 140,000 refugees from Zaire have returned home from Angola, U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Paul Hartling said yesterday. Mr. Hartling told a news conference that the refugees returned to their villages in the southern Shaba province following a general amnesty by President Mobutu Sese Seko. The amnesty was introduced last year and was due to end on Jan. 1 but it had now been extended until July 1, he said. Mr. Hartling, on an official visit to Belgium, said there were about nine million refugees or displaced persons in the world for whom his organisation spent \$125 million last year. He listed three main "problem areas": Southeast Asia, with refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, and refugees from Burma in Bangladesh; Africa, with refugees from Zaire and Namibia in Angola, and refugees from the Horn of Africa involving Ethiopia, Somalia and Djibouti; and Latin America with refugees from Nicaragua in Costa Rica and Honduras, and from Chile in Argentina.

**Police recover ancient Greek sculpture**  
NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (R) -- Police last night recovered a 2,500-year-old Greek marble head, worth an estimated \$150,000, which was stolen from New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art last Friday. Police said the untitled sculpture of a bearded man was found in good condition in a baggage locker at Grand Central Railway Station, about three kilometres from the Museum. A spokesman refused to say whether police had any suspects in the theft or what had led them to the locker. "The investigation is continuing," he said. The robbery was described by the museum, which spends about \$3 million a year on security, as the first major theft in its 110-year history. The fifth century B.C. head, almost life size and with a smiling damaged nose, was stolen when the gallery in which it stood was unguarded for ten minutes on Friday afternoon.

Ibrahim Yazdi: Deputy Prime Minister for Revolutionary Affairs

## Former medical researcher in U.S. now holds key post in Iran's new government

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 15 (AP) -- Two years ago Ibrahim Yazdi was a researcher at Baylor University in Texas, studying cancer and its causes. Now Mr. Yazdi is the man who told Americans huddling in the besieged U.S. Embassy in Tehran yesterday they were safe from attackers pounding at the door.

Mr. Yazdi, who for ten years at the medical school here was known as a man of quiet mind, today holds the title Deputy Prime Minister for Revolutionary Affairs in Iran's new government.

Much is uncertain in Iran today, and little could be learned about how Mr. Yazdi went from researcher and professor to leader in a movement--headed by the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini--that managed to overthrow Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and his well-equipped army.

His daughter-in-law, Roya Yazdi, said simply: "He was asked to help the Ayatollah Khomeini and he accepted for the people. That is the kind of man he is."

Dr. Harris Busch, head of pharmacology at Baylor, said of the Iranian: "He was a quiet, hardworking fellow. He was a person everyone liked. He broadened his knowledge in cancer research while here and held a Ph.D. in biochemistry. He was a good laboratory colleague. He was sensitive and a man of integrity."

Mr. Yazdi held a Bachelor of Science degree and a Doctorate of Philosophy from the University of Tehran when he came to Baylor in August 1967. He lived here until July 1977 and was an assistant research professor of pathology and a research instructor of pharmacology at the Baylor College of Medicine and was associated with

the Veterans Administration Hospital in Houston. When he returned to Iran, he left his wife and six children here.

Yesterday when guerrillas thought to represent a left-wing faction stormed the embassy in Tehran, Ambassador William Sullivan called the Ayatollah's headquarters to ask help for the 101 Americans who had taken refuge there. It was then that Mr. Yazdi emerged as leader of the Khomeini forces and, as Mr. Sullivan said, told the Americans "we were all safe."

"Dr. Busch said later yesterday that he had heard that Mr. Yazdi had helped save the embassy personnel and added: 'I think that reflects the kind of man he is.'"

Dr. Busch said that Mr. Yazdi spent much of his time at the laboratory doing research during his years at Baylor. Roya Yazdi said: "He never had time for what you would call a real hobby. He spent most of his spare time reading books or talking to students from foreign countries."

Texas, with its oil technology, has many Iranian students--federal immigration officials estimate about 5,600 this school year--but it could not be learned how much of Mr. Yazdi's discussions with students were on Iranian politics.

His daughter-in-law recalled that when the troubles began in Iran, set off by an anti-Shah movement, Mr. Yazdi had said "he didn't know whether to cry or to laugh." She was evasive to specific questions about Mr. Yazdi's return to Iran last year but said: "He left because he wanted to help the people of Iran and he was with Khomeini."

five-week trial, raised their clenched fists and defiantly shouted "Viva Cuba" as they were escorted out by U.S. marshals.

Mr. Letelier and his American assistant Mrs. Ronni Moffitt, 23, were killed when a bomb attached under their car exploded as they drove to work in Washington's diplomatic district on Sept. 21, 1976.

Mr. Letelier served as foreign minister in the socialist government of President Salvador Allende, which was overthrown by the 1973 coup that brought the military junta of General Augusto Pinochet to power.

Mr. Letelier, who was Chilean ambassador in Washington in 1973, was one of the most outspoken critics of the military government at the time of his murder. General Pinochet has denied any prior knowledge of a plot.

"Justice is now starting to be made, but my husband's assassin is still at large," Mr. Letelier's widow Isabel told reporters after the verdicts were announced. "I am referring to General Pinochet."

General Manuel Contreras, the former chief of Chile's intelligence service (DINA), and two other former DINA officials have been accused of murder here. They were alleged to have ordered and arranged the Letelier killing with the aid of the convicted Cubans.

The Chilean Supreme Court has yet to rule on extradition requests submitted by the U.S. Government.

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mitted. The plan also would change the present 11 regional military districts, created years ago to combat potential "internal enemies," into six territorial commands strictly concerned with military matters.

But little has happened since the plan was first made public in 1977.

Mr. Reinlein said the plan is blocked, stymied by opposition from conservative officers.

A senior army officer maintained that the command posts would be rejuvenated, "but not in a day, a month or a year. The idea is to arrive at the goal progressively. This is not a radical reform."

The lack of progress on the reform also reflects on the position of its main author, General Gutierrez Mellado.

A liberal who fought on General Franco's side in the civil war, General Gutierrez has grown increasingly unpopular with rightist officers.

He has been called a traitor and a coward to his face by ultra-rightist officers--who were immediately detained--and is the favourite target of Spain's far right political groups.

A well-informed diplomatic source said he would be surprised if General Gutierrez Mellado continues as defence minister after the March 1 election, if Mr. Suarez' party continues in office.

REUTERS NEWS FOCUS

## New world darts champ hits jackpot

LONDON, Feb. 15 (R) -- Darts--the other pastime British beer drinkers use to exercise their right arms--is about to turn a 35-year-old carpenter into a highly-paid international sports star.

Last weekend England's John Lowe became the world professional darts champion and immediately his backers launched a campaign that is expected to earn him £60,000 in the next year.

For the uninitiated, darts is a sport in which two players throw alternately three darts at a circular target from a distance of nearly two and a half metres. The target is divided into segments worth from one point to 20 points--there are small areas in each segment where a dart scores double or treble--and a player works his way down from 501 points to nought, finishing with a double.

Darts has become a way of life in British public houses with origins dating back more than 400 years. It is estimated that there are more than six million darts players in the British Isles today, a higher participation than in any other sporting pastime.

But while Britain is likely to remain the major centre for darts interest in the game is spreading all the time and a large part of John Lowe's riches this year is likely to come from an American tour in July and August.

Between July 31 and Aug. 20 Mr. Lowe will play three four-nights in California--the North American Open with \$40,000 prize money, the Santa Monica Open with \$10,000 to be won and the Golden Gate Classic worth \$15,000. Then there is the World Cup team tournament in Las Vegas and the Las Vegas Open in October and November.

In the best tradition of sporting heroes, Mr. Lowe's introduction to darts was quite by chance. Twelve years ago Mr. Lowe was enjoying a pint of beer in the White Hart pub in the Derbyshire village of New Tupton. A game of darts between two pals was in progress when one man dropped out. Mr. Lowe stepped in to make up the numbers--it was the first time he had played.

The man whose place he took never returned and Mr. Lowe has his darts. "I suppose at the very least I owe him a set of darts," Mr. Lowe said in a recent interview.

Since that chance beginning Mr. Lowe has played in more than 40 tournaments, won 36 of them and was twice runner-up. On the two occasions he finished second, Leighton Rees, a heavily built Welshman, was the man who got the better of him.

So it was billed as a showdown when Mr. Lowe qualified to play Mr. Rees, the defending champion, in last Saturday's world final. Before a television audience of six million, Mr. Lowe won the best-of-nine sets final 5-0, dropping only three games out of 18 on the way.

For the man who once made a living with carpenter's tools, a set of three darts is about to make his fortune.

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